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Chair: Mr. Talbot ..... (Guyana)

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The meeting was called to order at 10.10 a.m.

Agenda item 20: Sustainable development (*continued*) (A/C.2/67/L.13/Rev.1)

Draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.13/Rev.1: Oil slick on Lebanese shores

1. **The Chair** said that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

2. **Mr. Merabet** (Algeria), speaking as the primary sponsor of the draft resolution and on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, recalled that the oil slick on Lebanese shores continued to hinder Lebanon's efforts to promote sustainable development. He looked forward to the support of the overwhelming majority of Member States.

3. **Ms. de Laurentis** (Secretary of the Committee) announced that Bosnia and Herzegovina had joined the sponsors.

4. *A recorded vote was taken.*

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Chile, China, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Australia, Canada, Israel, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Cameroon, Colombia, Panama.

5. *Draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.13/Rev.1 was adopted by 152 votes to 7, with 3 abstentions.*

6. **Mr. David** (Israel) said that the crucial work of the Committee had yet again been hijacked by certain delegations driven by narrow political motivations. The draft resolution served no purpose other than "Israel-bashing". It failed to mention that the Lebanese terrorist organization Hizbullah had started the 2006 conflict with unprovoked attacks on Israel or that its rockets had endangered Israel's fauna, flora and historical sites. It also failed to acknowledge that, in the wake of the oil spill, Israel had immediately responded to requests from the Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea by assisting and issuing permits for the aerial photography flights requested by international agencies. Israel had cooperated with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and other United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations in addressing the environmental situation along the coast of Lebanon. Moreover, the draft resolution intentionally ignored the findings of the 2007 UNEP report entitled "Lebanon: post-conflict environmental assessment", which gave a very different account of the situation.

7. **Ms Ziade** (Lebanon) said that Israel's 15 July 2006 air strike on the oil storage facility in Jiyeh had caused the worst recorded environmental disaster in the

eastern Mediterranean sea, resulting in ongoing social, economic and environmental damage to Lebanon. Israel's air and marine blockade had impeded efforts to contain the spread of oil during the critical early stages, and Lebanon was still engaged in the resulting clean-up, waste management and rehabilitation. The report of the Secretary-General on the oil slick on Lebanese shores (A/67/341) emphasized that a full recovery would take several years and that Lebanon needed continued support.

8. At successive sessions, the General Assembly had reiterated its request for the Government of Israel to assume responsibility for prompt and adequate compensation to the Government of Lebanon. According to the first report of the Secretary-General on the topic (A/62/343), one expert, Professor Richard Steiner, had asserted that Israel should participate in a full and independent legal inquiry, establish a reimbursement fund and implement a comprehensive restoration programme; however, the Government of Israel had not deemed it proper to accede to those requests. The Committee's overwhelming support for the draft resolution reflected its renewed commitment to sustainable development and the rule of law.

(a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (*continued*) (A/C.2/67/L.38)

Draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.38: Implementation of the International Year of Water Cooperation, 2013

9. **Mr. Aslov** (Tajikistan) introducing the draft resolution, noted that it welcomed the offer of the Government of Tajikistan to host, in September 2013, a high-level international conference on water cooperation and invited the President of the General Assembly to convene a high-level interactive dialogue in New York on 22 March 2013, World Water Day. Belarus, Benin, the Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Kuwait, Mauritius, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Serbia, South Africa, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam had become sponsors.

10. **Ms. de Laurentis** (Secretary of the Committee) said that Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Kyrgyzstan and Surinam had also joined the sponsors.

(h) Harmony with nature (*continued*) (A/C.2/67/L.37)

Draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.37: Harmony with nature

11. **Mr. Llorentty Solíz** (Plurinational State of Bolivia), introducing the draft resolution, said that its principal purpose was to convene, at the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly, an interactive dialogue to be held at the plenary meetings to be convened during the commemoration of International Mother Earth Day on 22 April 2013 in order to promote alternative economic approaches incorporating a more ethical relationship between humanity and the Earth system. The report of the Secretary-General on harmony with nature (A/67/317) stressed that the time had come to change from a neoclassical economic system, which was constantly being reaffirmed on unscientific assumptions about the dynamics of market systems deriving from neoclassical economic theory, to an economic system rooted in the science of the deeply interconnected mosaic of relationships between human and environmental systems. The term "Mother Earth" was recognized in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), "The future we want" (General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex) as a common expression in a number of countries and regions.

Agenda item 22: Globalization and interdependence (*continued*)

(a) Globalization and interdependence (*continued*) (A/C.2/67/L.3/Rev.1)

Draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.3/Rev.1: Towards a New International Economic Order (*continued*)

12. **The Chair** said that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

13. *A recorded vote was taken.*

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India,

Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Australia, Cambodia, Republic of Korea, Turkey, Ukraine.

14. *Draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.3/Rev.1 was adopted by 113 votes to 47, with 5 abstentions.*

15. **Ms. Robl** (United States of America) said that the current session marked the thirty-eighth anniversary of the declaration of a new economic order. The draft resolution just adopted had been considered during previous sessions of the General Assembly but once again fell short; it did not move the international economic development dialogue into the twenty-first century. The current global economic challenges were vastly different from those of the 1970s; the extraordinary growth in trade and international investment had led to powerful new economies and rising incomes for hundreds of millions of people. Her delegation supported and shared the international community's goal of continued growth and sustainable economic development, but the substance of the resolution was dated, divisive and counter-productive. She had therefore voted against it.

16. **Ms. Pederson** (Canada) said that the draft resolution largely repeated the content of previous resolutions on the subject. The global economy, while vulnerable, was well on the way to recovery. By calling on Member States to embark on a new economic order, the draft resolution sent a conflicting message about United Nations efforts to create jobs, economic growth and long-term prosperity. It undermined the work of the Group of 20 and did nothing to spur collective efforts towards achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Her delegation fully supported the development agenda of the United Nations, but the draft resolution worked against that goal. For that reason, she had voted against it.

17. **Ms. Zoupaniotis** (Cyprus), speaking on behalf of the European Union, said that, like prior resolutions on the topic, draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.3 did not reflect the current international order, which was driven by globalization, technological innovation and the emergence of new economic actors. The European Union was concerned that the draft resolution sent an inaccurate message about the ability of the United Nations to contribute to solving current world problems. By failing to build on recent discussions and outcomes, including those of Rio+20, the July 2012 substantive session of the Economic and Social Council and the outcome documents of the meetings of the Bretton Woods institutions, the Group of Eight and the Group of 20, it risked marginalizing the role of the Organization in global economic governance. Moreover, the revised version of the draft resolution contained new language, not discussed during informal consultations, which further devalued it and reflected negatively on the work of the Committee.

18. The European Union reaffirmed its commitment to promoting multilateral solutions to common problems, particularly within the framework of the United Nations, with a view to achievement of the MDGs and to the promotion of sustained, inclusive and equitable growth as a basis for sustainable development.

19. **Ms. Luna** (Mexico) said that although her delegation had voted in favour of the draft resolution, as it had on previous occasions, it believed that the eighteenth preambular paragraph was not sufficiently precise with respect to the effects of monetary policy on trade. Such policies did not necessarily have the same effect as an increase in import tariffs or across-the-board export subsidies as contained in the market access agreements of the World Trade Organization (WTO). Monetary issues should be resolved by specific policies, not trade protectionism. It was vital to ensure that the issues concerned were not misconstrued in ways that could to lead to the adoption of protectionist measures on the pretext of compensating for the effects of the monetary policies of other States.

20. **Mr. Rodríguez Hernández** (Cuba) said that the current global economic crisis resembled that of the 1970s, when the United Nations had adopted a Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and established mechanisms for auditing transnational companies, as well as an ad hoc working group. Unfortunately, instead of taking similar steps to strengthen the role of the United Nations on such crucial matters, the developed countries were attempting to avoid addressing them in the General Assembly while pressing for it to recognize initiatives and exclusionary forums that lay outside its purview. The current system was obsolete; a new international economic order was desperately needed and the United Nations should play a central role in the transformation required in order to achieve it.

Agenda item 23: Groups of countries in special situations (*continued*)

(b) Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation (*continued*) (A/C.2/67/L.2 and L.39)

Draft resolutions A/C.2/67/L.2 and L.39: Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation (*continued*)

21. **The Chair** invited the Committee to take action on draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.39, which was being submitted by Mr. Islam (Bangladesh) on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.2.

22. **Ms. de Laurentis** (Secretary of the Committee), explaining the programme budget implications of the draft resolution, said that if the comprehensive ten-year Review Conference on the Implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action referred to in paragraph 20 were to be held away from New York, the host Government would need to defray the actual additional costs directly or indirectly involved in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 40/243.

23. With regard to the Review Conference referred to in paragraph 20 and the two sessions of the intergovernmental preparatory committee referred to in paragraph 21, the estimated non-post requirements of $316,300 for the period 2014-2015 pertained to a non-recurrent provision under general and temporary assistance in the amount of $186,300, equivalent to one P-3 position for 14 months, to provide substantive and organizational preparations and servicing of two sessions of the meetings of the intergovernmental preparatory committee and to provide substantive services to the committee of the whole and plenary meeting of the Conference; a non-recurrent provision of $70,000 for consultant services for specialized expertise not available in the Secretariat with a view to conducting studies and drafting background documents required for the intergovernmental negotiations and for preparation of an assessment of the Almaty Programme of Action; and a non-recurrent provision of $60,000 for the drafting and printing of advocacy materials and publications for the Conference.

24. The three-day Review Conference would comprise six plenary meetings and four parallel meetings with interpretation in the six official languages, as well as documentation services. Should the General Assembly adopt the draft resolution, those meetings and documentation would add to the workload of the Department for General Assembly and Conference Management for 2014. The dates of the Conference should be determined in consultation with the Department. The two two-day sessions of the intergovernmental preparatory committee referred to in paragraph 21 would comprise four meetings each with interpretation in all six languages, as well as documentation. Should the General Assembly adopt the

draft resolution, the eight meetings would add to the meetings and documentation workload of the Department for 2014. The dates of the sessions would have to be decided in consultation with the Department.

25. It was therefore estimated that the request contained in paragraphs 20 and 21 of the draft resolution would entail additional requirements in the amount of $598,600 in the biennium 2014-2015. The measures referred to in paragraph 26 would be taken with the assistance of concerned organizations and bodies of the United Nations system. With regard to paragraph 27, the requirements for providing the necessary substantive and organizational arrangements and for organizing the preparatory review meetings at the regional level in 2013 would be met from voluntary contributions received for the purpose of funding activities for landlocked developing countries.

26. Should the General Assembly adopt the draft resolution, there would be no additional requirements under the programme budget for the biennium 2012-2013. The additional requirements of $914,900, including $598,600 pertaining to General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management, and $316,300 pertaining to least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, would be included in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015.

27. **Mr. Islam** (Bangladesh) made a minor editorial correction to the draft resolution.

28. *Draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.39, as orally corrected, was adopted.*

29. *Draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.2 was withdrawn.*

30. **Mr. Pescheux** (France) said that although his delegation had not opposed the adoption of the draft resolution, it would notify the Secretariat of some inaccuracies in the French version of the text.

31. **Mr. Llorentty Solíz** (Plurinational State of Bolivia) reiterated his delegation's position on the issue: the Plurinational State of Bolivia was not a landlocked State but one that had been temporarily deprived of access to the sea and to its own coast by virtue of an invasion. His country reserved the right to use all available means at its disposal under international law to resolve that problem.

32. **Mr. Gálvez** (Chile) said that, as a transit country, Chile had met its obligations under all relevant international instruments and had made major investments over time in order to build a modern infrastructure system in the territory in question. Respect for border agreements between neighbouring countries was an essential element of trust and a guarantee of regional and international peace and security. His Government would not stray from that principle.

33. **Ms. Robl** (United States of America) said that her delegation was pleased to join the consensus on the draft resolution as a tangible sign of the importance it attached to the development of the landlocked developing countries. However, as a major contributor to the United Nations, the United States of America would have preferred for the budgetary information on the 2014 Review Conference to have been provided and discussed earlier. While recognizing that the figures presented by the Secretariat were estimates based on prior conferences, her delegation hoped and expected that every effort to contain costs would be made.

Agenda item 61: Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources (*continued*) (A/C.2/67/L.33)

Draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.33: Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources (*continued*)

34. **The Chair** said that Afghanistan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Namibia, Somalia, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam had become sponsors of the draft resolution, which had no programme budget implications.

35. *A recorded vote was taken.*

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam,

Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Canada, Israel, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), United States of America.

Abstaining:

Australia, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Honduras, Panama, Papua New Guinea.

36. *Draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.33 was adopted by 156 votes to 5, with 7 abstentions.*

37. **Ms. Davidovich** (Israel) said that her delegation was disappointed that the Committee had once again chosen to waste its valuable time on the whims of certain delegations whose sole mission was to disparage her country. Israelis and Palestinians shared the same environmental challenges and could resolve them only by working together. Israel had cooperated extensively with the Palestinian Authority on environmental issues; for example, a coalition of Israeli and Palestinian stakeholders was working to address the severe pollution in the Kidron valley. If the sponsors of the draft resolution genuinely cared about the welfare of the Palestinian people, they would support cooperation rather than antagonism. Like its predecessors, the draft resolution would merely gather dust on a shelf; such useless rituals did nothing to advance the interests of the Palestinians. The outstanding issues should be addressed in Jerusalem and Ramallah, not in New York.

38. **Mr. Alhantouli** (Observer for Palestine), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said that the overwhelming majority of members of the Committee supported the sovereignty of Palestine and of the Arab inhabitants of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, which were their principal asset for development. The draft resolution reminded Israel, the occupying Power, that the international community rejected its colonial domination of the territories occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem and the Syrian Golan. Israel must put an end to its violations of international law in those territories, including the appropriation of land and water, destruction of agriculture and pollution of the environment.

39. The joint initiatives to which the representative of Israel had referred were illusory; Israel used them to consolidate its occupation and deceive the international community. Only a week before, its war machine had launched a savage attack on the inhabitants of the Gaza Strip that had killed some 150 people, over 40 of them children. That brutal onslaught was only the latest addition to Israel's record of violations, expropriation, destruction and collective punishment. It was attempting to draw attention away from the blood on its hands by putting forward initiatives on economic and financial issues. In reality, however, it had only one face: that of an occupying State.

40. **Ms. Davidovich** (Israel), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said that Israel had done everything in its power to avoid the current conflict. In 2005, it had completely disengaged from the Gaza Strip, giving the Palestinians an opportunity to make it an oasis of prosperity. Instead, they had made it an ammunition dump and a launching pad for rockets, over 12,000 of

which had been fired at Israeli communities by Hamas in the past decade; that very day, a suicide attack on a bus in Tel Aviv had taken the lives of 20 innocent civilians. Israel's objective had been to defend itself by targeting the infrastructure of Hamas, whose attacks had paralysed life for over a million Israeli citizens.

41. **Mr. Alhantouli** (Observer for Palestine), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said that the representative of Israel had yet again distorted the facts. Israel's occupation of Palestinian territory had continued since 1967, and the right of self-defence could not be used as a pretext for massacring innocent civilians. The Israeli Government was using the blood of Palestinian children to prepare for its electoral campaign. Those facts were not in themselves the concern of the Second Committee, but Israel should not have the temerity to claim that the situation was normal or that it was committed to promoting development. The members of the Committee knew the reality of the occupation.

The meeting rose at 11.50 a.m.